

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. X. NO. 115.

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CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS,

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Decorating at one half usual cost, Siding and

Roofing, Gutters, Shingles, and

Bricks for a trifle more than wood. All from

our own stone. Estimated for any class

work, building, etc., etc., etc., etc.,

etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,

DAILY NEWS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1877.

The Official Organ of the City.

PRINTER TO THE STATE.

PUBLISHED IN
The News Building, No. 5. Martin Street.

TERMS:

ADVERTISING RATES.—Per square (ten lines nanopart) first insertion \$1.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Local notices 10 cents per line each insertion. Contracts for advertising for any period of time can be made at a discount.

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CIRCULATION.

THE DAILY NEWS has the largest daily circulation in the State, and leads the circulation in every city in Raleigh.

The combined circulation of the Daily and Weekly NEWS is nearly 30,000 and reaches readers that any other paper in North Carolina.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Each subscriber will see plainly printed on the yellow label, on which his name is printed, the date when his subscription will expire. Subscribers who usually sold, will do so in time to avoid losing any copy of their paper. Any subscriber failing to receive a copy of his paper will confer a favor by notifying this office.

All Communications should be addressed to THE NEWS, Raleigh, N. C.

Persons unable to obtain the NEWS at News Agencies on Raleigh, will find it at the places where usually sold, will confer a favor by reporting the fact to us.

Our subscribers will greatly oblige us by giving prompt information of any delay in receiving their papers.

1877.

A Year of Momentous Political Events.

Prospectus of the Raleigh News.

Momentous events are thronging to the front. Two political parties of the country are marshaling their intellectual forces for the constitutional battle, on which hangs the fate of the government or the ensuing four years, perhaps for all the time. From now until the 4th of March the republic will be the theatre of a drama more thrilling in interest than any before enacted. It remains to be followed, in all probability, by a period of the profoundest concern to all our people. Some predict a terrible civil war, but whether or not war results from the turbulent condition of the public mind, it is certain that the year 1877 will see thick crowding occurrences of great moment.

Of these events and circumstances the NEWS will be a watchful, faithful chronicler. Its news will be the freshest and fullest that competent and experienced journalists can obtain, whatever field the same is to be collected.

The NEWS endeavours, in its editorial course, to uphold the constitution and the laws guaranteeing a truly republican form of government. It will promote moderation in the treatment of political questions, but firmness in the defence and maintenance of right, as the only foundation of enduring peace.

The NEWS is the authorized organ of the Democratic party.

In all its departments—News and Correspondence, National, Commercial, Financial, Agricultural, Local, Miscellaneous—the NEWS will at least sustain the character it has so long held, and which has been acknowledged in thousands of commendations from the press, and from the reading public.

Terms—in Advance.

THE DAILY NEWS, published every morning, except Monday, will be furnished at the following rates:

By mail, per year	\$5.00
" " six months	3.00
" " month	60
In the city, by the week,	12 cents.

THE WEEKLY NEWS, published every Monday:

One copy, one year,	1.00
One copy six months	75

How to Send Money.

Remittances may be made by draft, money-order, or letter, at our risk. Give Post-office address in full, including State and County, and address the NEWS, Raleigh, N. C.

Terms to Agents.

Postmasters and others forming clubs and acting as agents for the circulation of the NEWS may retain ten per cent. on all subscriptions and add single copies at club rates after the club is formed.

No Papers sent unless paid for in advance and invariably discontinued at the end of time paid for.

THE Democratic majority in the next lower House of Congress will be from three to seven.

The sunlight is breaking through the situation in Louisiana. Packard's supporters are deserting him and joining the forces of Gov. Nichols, whose ultimate triumph seems now to be assured.

Governor Smith, of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature, utters some strong language on the present situation of National politics. We reprint his comment on federal relations elsewhere this morning.

The able committee appointed to investigate the doctests of the Judge of Probate and all magistrates of Craven county will find a rich harvest of fraud; and if justice prevails in the sequel, the Clerk of the Superior Court of that county will wind up his career of carpet-bag villainy in the State prison.

The dispatches of yesterday indicate that President Grant has changed front again on the Louisiana imbroglio. At first he took a position of neutrality. Now that Gov. Nichols is about to overthrow the Packard usurpation, the President intimates that he will recognize Packard, if he recognizes either.

Bob INCERSON has discovered that the soft and soothing words which come from certain Southern leaders are intended only to lull us to sleep, and he calls for the enrollment of 100,000 Union Leaguers within sixty days to protect "our sacred institutions." Rabid men like this blantant infidel ought to be put under lock and key till this crisis is over.

GOV. VANCE'S MESSAGE.

The message of Gov. Vance to the General Assembly is rich in suggestions. A course is mapped out which if followed to the end must lead to great things in the future of our State. Though the message is general in its nature, yet it embodies a number of distinct and most valuable propositions.

The public debt is just now uppermost in the minds of many. This Legislature is expected to do something with it. Gov. Vance recommends the appointment of a commission to negotiate with our creditors and see what terms can be obtained. Such a commission could no doubt effect some arrangement with the holders of the recognized bonds. Of course there can be no adjustment of the special tax bonds—claims in regard to which His Excellency truthfully says "there is no slightest moral obligation resting on the conscience of any honest citizen of North Carolina."

Gov. Vance favors prompt legislation for the relief of the East. He is of opinion that whatever system of county government is adopted should be uniform, and that the elective principle in the selection of county officers be violated as slightly as possible. "All the grievances complained of," he thinks, "may be remedied, and these essential principles preserved." The Governor does not suggest any detailed scheme in furtherance of these general views, but leaves to the wisdom of the Legislature the practical enforcement of the principles which he expresses.

The Governor exhibits some of his broad statesmanship in his reliance upon public sentiment to cure the evils which afflict the negro-governed counties.

When the colored people have broken away entirely from the pernicious influence of bad white men, we may look for a restoration of confidence and integrity in every department of the government. In Georgia, in Alabama, and in Mississippi, even in counties where the negroes predominate in numbers, we have living instances of this. So that, instead of the black race continuing to be the foundation for fabrics of corruption, it may, under favorable circumstances, as said by Gov. Vance in his inaugural, "become an element not only of public wealth, but of conservative power in politics."

In pursuance of this idea, Gov. Vance recommends the establishment of a Normal school for the education of colored teachers. Recognizing the fact that the welfare of the two races is indissolubly linked together, the education and elevation of the colored race becomes a plain duty, second only to the imperative duty of providing for the education of the white children.

Gov. Vance's suggestions that a department of Normal Instruction and the Geological Survey, to be connected with the University; and that an "Experiment Station" be established at Chapel Hill, are obviously founded in the soundest reasoning and the most enlightened statesmanship, and will command themselves to the patriotism as well as the common sense of our Legislators.

In regard to the Asylums, Governor Vance's recommendation that the several Stewards be compelled by law to buy all leading articles of supply by advertising for proposals, strikes at the roots of the present system of favoritism, which has proved so injurious to the public interest, in its relation to these institutions. The adoption of Governor Vance's proposition will stop many leakages, and save money to the tax-payers.

Gov. Vance earnestly recommends the establishment of a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, in accordance with the amended Constitution; and he urges the speedy completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad, by the State furnishing the iron and convict labor. He fully appreciates the great and urgent importance of these two measures, so imperatively demanded by the needs of the Western people and the vital interests of the farmers of the whole State. If Gov. Vance's suggestions be carried out promptly, we shall soon begin to realize in all their rich and glorious fruition the golden dreams of our statesmen, and the bright hopes of all.

The NEW YORK TIMES thinks that the day of political adventurers in the South is over; and that if we are to recover all that we have lost in industry and wealth we "must at least tolerate the presence of men who come with the honest intention of performing all the duties of good citizens." This class of settlers from the North have always been and will always continue to be welcome among us. It is the disreputable fellows who come to get into office by means of the negro vote, whom we object to. Such creatures are enemies to both races, and ought to receive the cold shoulder at every turn.

Governor Manly, in his message to the Legislature in 1850, said the Constitution of 1835 was "framed and adopted upon principles of compromise; that it was intended to adjust upon equitable grounds a sectional dispute and conflicting views, which had distracted our State councils for many years." The good government enjoyed under this Constitution demonstrates the wisdom of acting sometimes upon principles of compromise. The middle course is always the safest.

The ROCKY MOUNT MAIL, alluding to Judge Watts' resignation and the public mention of Gen. W. R. Cox's name in connection with the vacancy, says:

No man has done more in redeeming this than Gen. Cox, but aside from this he is undoubtedly the choice of the people of this district. He is pure and he is capable. He would be an honor to the bench of North Carolina.

THE CLOUDS BREAKING AWAY.

It is now almost certain that there will be a peaceful solution of the Presidential difficulty. It is confidently believed in Washington that the House and Senate committees in counting the electoral vote will agree on a plan which shall be fair, constitutional and satisfactory to the honorable men of both parties and to the country. In fact, in political circles generally having the best information there is a feeling of great cheerfulness and a belief that an amicable termination of the matter will result from the work of the committees.

The two committees met for the first time last Friday. Their deliberations are kept very close, but it is believed that neither committee will leave the count to the Vice President, and that, while there is no dispute about the power of the two Houses to count the votes, there is a difference of opinion upon the vital point, whether the concurrence of both Houses is necessary to exclude a vote. That difference it is hoped will be harmonized by an agreement upon some plan, such as will meet the views of all moderate men. At all events the situation is more hopeful, and the clouds are disappearing.

Some days ago it was telegraphed that the House committee on the privileges and powers of the Senate in counting the electoral vote had made their report. Their conclusions are:

First.—That this power to count the electoral vote is not conferred by the constitution on the President of the Senate.

Second.—That the power is conferred by the constitution upon the Senate and House of Representatives.

Third.—That in the execution of the power to count the electoral vote the House of Representatives is, at least, co-ordinate and equal with the Senate. Fourth.—That in counting the electoral votes no vote can be counted against the judgment and without the assent of the House.

These propositions were agreed to by a strict party vote—Representatives by Knott, Tucker, Marsh and Sparks (Democrats) in the affirmative, Representatives Seelye, Burchard, of Illinois, and McDill (Republicans) in the negative. This looks little like agreement. The action of the Joint Election committee promises to be more harmonious.

We reprint an extract from a letter written by McCaulay, the English historian, to an American author twenty years ago, which is just now attracting wide attention, as it predicts the downfall of American institutions. A conflict between the rich and the poor is the rock on which McCaulay thought our Republic was destined to split. There are few indications at present that this prophecy will find its fulfillment, ever.

A new volume of national poetry under the title of "Lyra Hibernia Sacra" is in course of preparation by the Rev. Dr. W. MacIlwaine, incumbent of St. George's, Belfast. A number of contributors and assistant editors of acknowledged qualifications have been announced.

In taking a temporary farewell of New York at Wallack's Theatre, Saturday night, Mr. Boucicault addressed himself to the ladies in the audience, reminding them that they are the potent factors in an audience, and have it in their power to make impure plays un-fashional.

Horace Greeley heartily detested clowns and yet Bayard Taylor, at the dedication of the Greeley monument, spoke of the face of the statue as being turned in the direction of the city that Greeley so much loved. It is turned in the direction of Coney Island,—a city inhabited principally by clowns.

The movement in England for the legalisation of marriage with a deceased wife's sister is assuming considerable proportions. The Queen has frequently sanctioned such marriages in the colonies, and a regularly-organized association is now engaged in giving expression to the public opinion on the subject in England.

YESTERDAY there were introduced into the Legislature a series of resolutions on the crisis in National affairs, which give voice to the sentiments of our people respecting the duty of Congress in the electoral count. The resolutions were presented by Col. John N. Staples, of Guilford, and will come up for consideration in a few days. They have the right ring to them; and we trust they may pass. It is no longer needful that North Carolina shall maintain silence upon the grave questions now agitating the country. It is well enough for her representatives to speak out, along with our sister Democratic States.

The RECOGNIZED DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA consists of the bonds issued before the 20th of May 1861; the bonds issued under the funding acts of March 8, 1866, and August 20, 1868; the bonds issued since the 20th of May 1861, in pursuance of acts passed before that date, and the bonds issued during this act issued to the Chatham Railroad Company, and the registered certificates of indebtedness due to the Literary Fund. These are the classes of bonds recognized in the act of 1874.

The CHAMPION PLOW OF THE SOUTH.

Hoping for a continuance of the very liberal patronage that has been bestowed on us heretofore, we remain,

Respectfully,
MC CALLUM & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
"HOPE" ENGINE, "CAROLINA" COTTON
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FOUNDERS

DAILY NEWS.

TUESDAY..... JANUARY 16, 1877.

THE WEEKLY NEWS is the best weekly paper published in North Carolina. It is only one dollar per year, postage paid. It contains 32 columns of plain printed news from every section of the country, and important advertisements. Always Cash.

The Editor of the **News** is not responsible for the views and opinions expressed by correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to be as brief as the nature of the subject upon which they write will admit.

All names of correspondents are required in every instance for the private information of the editor, as a guarantee of good faith.

Anonymous communications will invariably be consigned to the waste basket.

Correspondents are requested to write only on one side of the sheet; otherwise great inconvenience is caused to the printer.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Situation—The Next House—A Reliable Southerner—The Vacant Judgment in the Metropolitan District—A Warm Time Expected in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1877.

To the Editor of the **News**:

SIR: This week has not been an eventful one. Expectation is on tiptoe as to what is to happen, but it will require more astuteness than that possessed by the son of a prophet of the present day to foretell what the immediate future is to bring forth. Both parties are crying peace but much fear is looking forward to trouble.

The political complexion of the next House has become a question of interest. From the best sources of information it can be safely put down that there will be a Democratic majority of nine to seven. From all that I can learn this information is about correct.

The organization of the next House will be arranged as at present—Mr. Randall, Speaker; Mr. Adams, Chief Clerk; Mr. Patterson, Door-keeper; and Capt. J. M. Stewart, Postmaster. The last named gentleman, who was probably the worst abused of all the officers of the House when elected, has proven one of the most popular and efficient, and will hardly have opposition.

He has had a checkered experience, born in Alexandria, Va., he, at an early age, went to fight the country's battles and gained a very high reputation as a soldier in the civil war. He afterwards was among the pioneers of California, where his manly energy, good sense and gentlemannish bearing soon attracted the good will of his confederates, and he was chosen to important positions in the early days of that vigorous State. At the breaking out of the late war he left his all in California and crossed the country to his native State, where he fought until the end of the civil war. He is a remarkable man, possessing the physique of a Hercules, and a decided leader of men. When elected to his present position he did not rudely turn away the former employee, but treated him so kindly that when leaving not one man had an unkind word to say against him.

Happening to meet several North Carolinians a short time since, the question of the vacant judgeship in the Metropolitan District was discussed.

There was much rejoicing that Waits had resigned, and a general expression of hope that Gov. Vance would appoint pure and irreproachable popular gentlemen, such as W. H. Yarborough.

It was generally conjectured that he would accept if he should have it, or any other position in the gift of the people of North Carolina. One very intelligent and influential gentleman remarked, that hereafter, next to Vance, Cox was his first choice for any and everything; that he never would be sufficiently rewarded by the people of North Carolina for his powerful efforts in behalf of the cause during the late campaign.

Business is progressing slowly in Georgia, but little will be done until after the reports of the Southern investigating committees are made, when a warm time may be expected.

When things get hot you may expect to hear further from A.

Macaulay Predicts Caesarism.

(N. Y. Herald.)

Horace's Magazine for February will contain a number of letters from the late Lord Macaulay to H. S. Randall, author of the "Life of Jefferson," that, although written twenty years ago, are particularly timely at this moment. Macaulay did not believe in the express Jeffersonian policy, but he expressed himself very freely to Mr. Randall. We quote in advance of its publication a few extracts from a letter dated May 23, 1857:

"You are surprised to learn that I have not a high opinion of Mr. Jefferson, and I am surprised at your surprise. I mean that I never, in Parliament, in conversation, or even on the hustings—a place where it is the fashion to court the popular—uttered a word indicating an opinion that the supreme authority in a State ought to be exercised by the majority of citizens told by the head; to the poorest and most ignorant part of society. I have long been convinced that institutions purely democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty or civilization, or both. In Europe, where the population is dense, the effect of such institutions would be almost instantaneous. * * *

You may think that your country enjoys an exemption from these evils. I will frankly own to you that I am of a very different opinion. Your fate I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by a boundless extent of fertile and uncultivated land, your laboring population will far more at ease than the laboring population of the Old World, and, while that is the case, the Jeffersonian polities may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity. But the time will come when New England will be as thickly peopled as old England. Wages will be as low and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchester's and Birmingham's, and in these Manchester and Birmingham hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. * * *

It is quite plain that your government will never be able to restrain a distressed and discontented majority. For with you the majority is the government, and has the rich, who are always a minority, absolutely at its mercy. The day will come when in the State of New York a multitude of people, most of whom has had less than half a dinner, killing him almost instantly. The shooter claims that it was accidental.

The Conference of the M. E. Church, (North) sitting in Wilmington, has adopted a resolution condemning the use of tobacco by the ministers of that denomination.

rights, strict observance of public faith, about the other is a magogue ranting and raving, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink coffee and ride in a carriage while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessities. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a working man who hears his children cry for more bread? I seriously apprehend that you will, in some season of adversity as I have described, do things which will prevent prosperity from returning; that you will afflict people who should in a year of scarcity eat the seed corn, and thus make the next year not of scarcity, but of absolute famine. There will be fear, speculation. The speculation will increase the distress.

This distress will produce fresh speculation. There is nothing to stop you. Your constitution is all sand and no anchor. As I said before, when a society has entered upon this downward progress, either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your Republic will be as fearfully pinched and distorted by barbers as in the twentieth century at the Roman Empire was in the fifth, with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions.

Is this not a prediction of Casarism?

GEORGIA.

Message of Governor Smith to the Legislature—Strong Words on the Present Situation of National Politics.

The message of Governor Smith, which was read in both Houses, January 11th, was devoted mainly to State affairs, but contained the following on federal relations:

"Before closing this, my last annual communication to the General Assembly, I cannot forbear a brief reference to the grave circumstances which now surround us and seem to threaten the liberties of the people."

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

On a given day over 8,000,000 of free-men, representing 45,000,000 of people, from all the Union, voted, and these men, all quite properly,投了 their votes for the purpose of choosing their rulers for the next four years. This grave proceeding was characterized by the utmost good order, notwithstanding the presence in many places of the military forces of Government, sent thither to overawe the weak and ignorant and secure the election of particular candidates. The law pointed out the mode of selecting the President and Vice-President of the United States, and qualified voters, in all these high places, were entitled to the ballot box for the purpose of choosing their rulers for the next four years. This grave proceeding was characterized by the utmost good order, notwithstanding the presence in many places of the military forces of Government, sent thither to overawe the weak and ignorant and secure the election of particular candidates. 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BY TELEGRAPH.**SUNDAY DISPATCHES.**

CINCINNATI.

Ice Breaking Up.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—What appears to be a general movement of ice came about midnight, and at one a.m., still continued. The ice is running m., still continued. The ice is running rapidly out in great quantities, but no damage is yet reported.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—Two passenger and seven tug boats were sunk. A large number were damaged. It is feared that several lives were lost. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—A train with 200 soldiers en route to Washington, was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Warrant, but none were seriously hurt.

NOON DISPATCHES.**LOUISIANA.**

Kellogg Denies the Soft Impeachment—Grant's Inflammatory Step in Favor of Packard—His Letter to Auger—Packard's Proclamation, etc.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Kellogg denies positively Pinchback's assertion that Kellogg used money to secure his election to the Senate.

Wells and Anderson of the Returning Board left for Washington to-night.

LATER.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The following was received at a late hour last night and copies furnished to Messrs. Packard and Nichols:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14, 1877.

To Gen. C. Auger, New Orleans, La.

It has been the policy of the administration to take no part in the settlement of the question of the rightful government in the State of Louisiana, at least not until the congressional committees now there made their report. But it is not proper to sit quietly by and see the State government gradually assume possession of by one of the claimants for gubernatorial honors by illegal means. The Supreme Court set up by Mr. Nichols can receive no more recognition than any other equal number of men entrenched on the call of any other citizen of the State. A Returning Board, existing in accordance with law, and having judicial, as well as ministerial powers, over the count of votes, and in the result of the late election have given certificates of election to the Legislature of the State, a legal quorum of which House hold such certificates, met and declared Mr. Packard Governor.

Should there be a necessity for the recognition of either it must be Mr. Packard.

You may furnish a copy of this to Mr. Packard and to Mr. Nichols.

[Signed]

President U. S.

LATER.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The following has just issued: [PROCLAMATION.] State of Louisiana Executive Department:

Whereas, there exists an organized and armed combination and conspiracy of arms, which is now offering unlawful and violent resistance to the lawful authority of the State government, and, whereas, an unlawful and revolutionary body claiming to be the General Assembly, is now holding sessions and assuming to act as the Legislature, in the city of New Orleans, and, whereas, certain persons are without authority and in defiance of law, assuming to act as judges of law, to places to which they have not been elected and cannot be legally appointed; and, whereas, certain persons are without authority and in defiance of law, assuming to act as judges of the Supreme Court, and, whereas, during the past week, a force in aid of said combination and conspiracy has culminated in the massing in the streets of the White Leagues in large bodies organized in companies and under commanders, which armed bodies have taken possession of the streets and thoroughfares, have marched over the city, have taken unlawful and forcible possession of the station houses of the metropolitan police, of the State, and have also taken possession of the court rooms of municipal judges, of the office of the recorder of mortgages, and have also taken possession of the rooms of the Supreme Court and of the records and archives of the same, and have violently prevented the judges thereof from access to the same; now, therefore,

I, Stephen B. Packard, Governor of Louisiana, in the name and by the authority of the people of Louisiana, command said body of persons proceeding to be a General Assembly to desist from further prosecution of their lawless and treasonable conspiracy and to immediately disperse, and command the persons aforesaid, claiming to act as Judges of the Supreme Court and all persons supporting, aiding or abetting them thereby, and all persons unlawful and violent acts to and dispense and retire to their homes under the pains and penalties of the law; and I command all persons having in their possessions or under their care and control any arms and ammunitions or other property belonging to the State taken from the lawful custodians thereof, to immediately deliver the same to the proper authorities.

I further exhort and command all good citizens of the State to assist me in restoring order, preserving peace and enforcing the laws.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, this 15th of January, A. D. 1877, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and first year, at New Orleans.

[Signed] STEPHEN B. PACKARD.

Emile Houare.

Secretary of State.

Republicans jubilate—Packard Declares for Peace—What Auger Says—Arrests and Counter Arrests.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—No material change in the situation—a large number of colored people have assembled around the State House, where the Republican leaders are jubilant over the news from Washington. Gov. Packard declines to state what measures, if any, he will take to give obedience to his proclamation of this morning, further than the statement that it is his earnest desire to avoid bloodshed or create bitterness against his administration for the future. He is now in consultation with the judges of the Supreme Court.

A *Post-Blow* extra publishes the following interview with Gen. Auger:

"General Auger—I have called to ascertain your construction of the telegram from the President.

General Auger—I construe it as not recognizing either of the claimants of the Government."

Report—What is the necessity for recognition mentioned in the despach? Under what circumstances will such recognition be necessary?

General Auger—The President is judge of that. It is for him to determine when and how recognition shall be made. He is well informed of the facts on both sides.

Reporter—In case "the necessity" referred to is considered to have arisen, whom will application for recognition be made to?

Gen. Auger—To the President.

The Republican court has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate under arrest, and a Democratic court has ordered the sheriff to provide a sufficient force for its protection. No other aggressive movements are reported.

Happy Influence of a Specific.

For the preservation or recovery of health and strength the diet should be wholesome and nutritious. We find that the alimentary processes are disturbed by improper half-masticated food, the digestive organs are hostested by stomach bitters, a most agreeable, prompt and gentle remedy for dyspepsia.

It healthfully stimulates the bladder and kidneys when they are inactive, and by its tonic action is exerting action for the system against malaria.

January 14.

to recapture the courts or station houses. Gen. Auger does not consider the order of the President received last night as materially changing his former instructions.

WASHINGTON.

Turner's Testimony—Dimond's Books—What Purman says—Hicks' Friends' Telegram—The Louisiana Returning Board in Contempt—Orson at the Bar—Proceedings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Turner, telegraph messenger at Jacksonville, Oregon, testified before the committee on Privileges and Elections that he never had any original papers; knew nothing beyond that eight thousand dollars had been sent from New York to Oregon.

Morton stated in examining Dimond's books that he found ten thousand dollars remitted to Patrick, who is reported as the western agent of the National Democratic committee.

Before the House committee Purman testified regarding the dispatches sent to Florida from Chandler and others. The general tenor was, "that you have carried the State to a Republican majority preserve it, and keep yourselves from being defrauded out of it." Purman exact knowledge of the contents of the dispatches.

The Judiciary committee of the House discussed the Louisiana Returning Board but took no action. A prominent member of the committee says that the tone of the discussion indicated that the Board will be returned to the House as in contempt.

Orton is back in the House. The whole subject involved in Orton's answer has been referred to the Judiciary committee. In the meantime Orton remains in the nominal custody of the sergeant-at-arms.

In the Senate a resolution was passed to print 5,000 extra copies of the testimony taken by the committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the late election in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, and the counting of the electoral vote of Oregon.

A large number of petitions were presented during the morning hour and referred to appropriate committees.

NEW YORK.

The Grand Dukes at Norfolk—A Private Spring—A Prospection.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A Norfolk dispatch says that 13 ships in the navy yard were closed Saturday night and several hundred workmen discharged, the appropriations having become exhausted.

Only a few workmen in the yards and docks, who are engaged in taking care of the public buildings, are retained.

The 27th birthday of the Grand Duke Alfonso occurred Sunday, but there was no special demonstration on board the Russian flag ship *Solent*. In the afternoon Alexio and the Grand Duke Constantine and suits, came ashore and privately took an airing through the city in close carriages. The naval officers of the station and fleet in Hampton Roads contemplated a grand ball in honor of the distinguished foreigners.

LOUISIANA.

Pinchback Leaves Packard—Three More Members Sworn Into the Democratic Senate—One Returning Board Senator Admits His Legal Defeat.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The Republican Publishing Company served a notice on Gov. Packard that the publication of the *Bulletin* would be suspended after Sunday.

Pinchback has abandoned the Packard Legislature, carrying with him four senators, three of whom were sworn into the Nicholls Senate. The fourth admitted his defeat at the polls, but was counted in by the Returning Board.

Six sergeants-at-arms of the Republican Senate were arrested at Pinchback's house and committed to the parish prison in default of a thousand dollar bail. Marshal Pittman left yesterday, Collector Casey to-day, for Washington.

A Automatic Body Out Hatters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The Light House Board give notice that an automatic signal buoy, giving blasts of a whistle at short intervals, has been placed for trial off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, about 2½ miles from the outer edge of the shoal in 12 fathoms of water. Mariners are requested to report to the Light House Board as to the working of the buoy.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.**NEW ORLEANS.**

Republicans jubilate—Packard Declares for Peace—What Auger Says—Arrests and Counter Arrests.

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COMMERCIAL REPORT.**COTTON.**

Reported by J. J. THOMAS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 15, 1877.

Middling, 12½ cents.
Straw Middling, 11½ cents.
Spartina Ordinary, 11½ cents.
Good Ordinary, 11½ cents.
Ordinary, 11½ cents.
Middling Stains, 10½ cents.
Low Middling Stains, 10½ cents.
Good Ordinary Stains, 10½ cents.
Ordinary Strains, 9½ cents.

None of market, steady, with some little bettering.

General Merchandise.**WHOLESALE CASH PRICES.**

Corrected by WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAMS & HOOD.

By appointment from Board of Trade.

COTTON TIES, new, 7½ cents.

BAGGING, 2½ lbs. to yard, 14.

CORN, 65.

COTTON SEED, 65.

MEAT, Clear Club-Bull Sides, 11½.

POKES, 18½.

LARD, Western, 14.

COFFEE, Rio, 20.

SUGAR, 12½.

YELLOWS, 10½.

SALT, Liverpool, fine, 2½.

LIVERPOOL SOUP, 2½.

BUTTER, N. C., 20½.

BEESWAX, 20½.

EGGS, per dozen, 25½.

RICE, 12½.

OATS, shelled, 60½.

sheaf, \$1.25.

FOODSTUFFS, 12½.

POTATOES, sweet, 50 cts. per bushel.

Irish, 60½.

LUGGS.

Common, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Good, 6.00 to 8.00.

LEAF.

Common, 7.00 to 8.00.

Good, 9.00 to 10.00.

Fine, 10.00 to 12.00.

LUGGS.

Bright, 10.00 to 15.00.

Good, 15.00 to 20.00.

Fine, 20.00 to 30.00.

BRIGHT WRAPPERS.

Common, 15.00 to 20.00.

Good, 25.00 to 30.00.

Fine, 50.00 to 75.00.

Fancy, 75.00 to 100.00.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORT.

NIGHT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Cotton—quiet.

Sales 25½ ams. 13½ ams. 5½ ams.

Consolidated—extra.

Government active, 65½%.

Governments and steady.

New fives 11½%.

States quiet and nominal.

Norfolk, 15.—Cotton—quiet, middling 42½; net receipts, 2½; sales 10½; exports coastwise, 60½; exports to Great Britain 4.30.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Cotton, quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—3 P. M.—Uplands, 1.

m. February and March delivery 6 20½;

March April